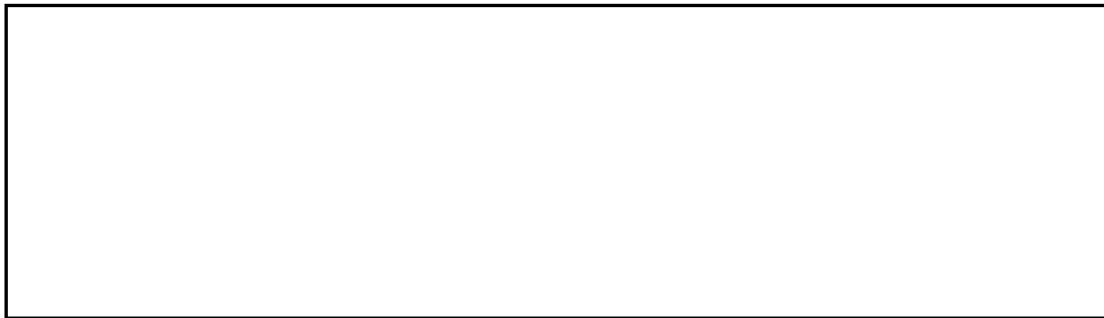


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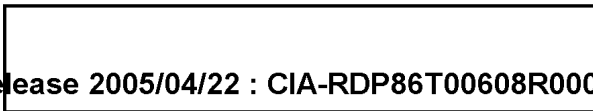
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Large-scale Transfer of Turkish Mainlanders to
Cyprus Could Imperil Negotiations

Ankara's plan to resettle a large number of Turkish mainlanders in the Turkish Cypriot sector of Cyprus will further complicate efforts to reach a negotiated settlement

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The mainlanders apparently will be settled in some sixteen villages in the area north of Famagusta. Only a few thousand civilian mainlanders--many of them former soldiers--are believed to be residing in the Turkish-controlled area now.

The immediate objective of the population transfer appears to be aimed at alleviating the acute labor shortage in the Turkish Cypriot sector. The longer-range goal is probably to increase the Turkish proportion of the island's population--now 18 percent--so as to reinforce the Turkish Cypriots' claim to most of the territory seized by Turkish forces last summer.

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Spanish Socialists Expand Activities in
West Germany

The Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE), Spain's largest non-Communist party on the left, has begun to step up activity within the large Spanish community in West Germany. Supporting the Spanish Socialists in this effort is the West German Social Democratic Party (SPD), whose leaders hope to see the PSOE play a leading political role in the post-Franco era.

In recent months the PSOE has established eleven local party organizations in those West German urban areas where most of the Spanish "guest workers" are concentrated. Their purpose is both to recruit additional support for the PSOE and at the same time to offset the growing influence of the Spanish Communist Party among Spanish workers in West Germany. Although the size of the local PSOE organizations is as yet insignificant, they probably include in their numbers a hard core of experienced PSOE activists who are well established within the Spanish community and who are capable of directing the work of the local organizations. Eventually the PSOE hopes substantially to increase the size of the local groups already in existence and to double their number.

The SPD-allied educational institute, the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, has agreed to hold weekend seminars and evening training courses for the local PSOE organizations. Wherever possible, local SPD organizations will extend to the Spanish party the use of their premises and other party facilities. SPD support of PSOE activities in West Germany was one of the subjects of discussion last month between SPD Chairman Willy Brandt and PSOE First Secretary Felipe Gonzalez in Bonn.

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German concern over the ability of the democratic Left to offer a strong alternative to Communism in Spain has grown since the April 25, 1974 coup in Portugal. Brandt has expressed concern that Franco's demise could find the non-Communist Left in Spain as ill-prepared for participation in political life as the Portuguese coup had found the Portuguese Socialists.

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Portuguese Military Calls for Unity

The ruling Revolutionary Council, apparently concerned about the deteriorating political situation, early today called for national unity and said it would never permit a dictatorship to be set up. The Council appealed to all political parties to cooperate in view of the country's worsening economic situation.

The Council's pronouncement followed a day of tense political activities:

- Socialist leader Mario Soares in a press conference strongly criticized the Communist Party and the Armed Forces Movement and said his party would boycott government meetings until the Socialists' newspaper was returned and until press freedom and union and municipal elections are allowed.
- Socialist rallies in several major cities turned out tens of thousands of Socialists in support of Soares.
- A statement by the Communists accused the Socialists of threatening the Portuguese system with their boycott and warned them that they would be responsible for the outcome of their actions. The Communists also said that the people would never allow a democratic regime to be put in jeopardy.

Whether the Council continues to be conciliatory remains to be seen. The Armed Forces Movement yesterday may have taken the first step toward removing President Costa Gomes, because of his sympathies for the Socialists. The military retirement age was lowered to 60; Costa Gomes will turn 61 next month.

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Meanwhile, the man most frequently mentioned as a potential successor to Costa Gomes, Admiral Rosa Coutinho, has been tapped to accompany Prime Minister Goncalves and Foreign Minister Antunes to the NATO summit. Ambassador Carlucci learned of Coutinho's inclusion in the Portuguese delegation from Goncalves during a discussion of issues that might come up at the summit.

Goncalves reaffirmed Portugal's intention to remain in NATO. He protested that his government's philosophy did not equate with neutralism, but simply reflected a desire to develop close relations with its former colonies. Goncalves said Portugal's foreign policy was not designed to upset existing arrangements, although his government favored a relaxation of tensions between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The Prime Minister seemed concerned about efforts to promote closer ties between Spain and NATO, but noted that Portugal has a pact with Spain and therefore was in no position to criticize.

On a matter more critical to the Portuguese, Goncalves asked Ambassador Carlucci if the US could intercede with President Mobutu of Zaire. He said Mobutu had broken his promise not to involve himself in Angola and was sending men and equipment to one of the liberation groups contending for power. [REDACTED]

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